THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6475.

MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1854.

ENFORMATION WANTED-OF SILAS B. TOWER, who is supposed to be in the city. Any information observating him will be thankfully received at No. 506 Houses a circet. N. Y.

IF B. P. DARE, OF CHARLESTON, WILL CALL AT

dwell, Melhourne. Fynneis, No. 70 Elizabeth street, Melbourne. Melbourne. Melbourne. T. Acre of Mr. William Holland, Globe Inn. t. Melbourne.

rest, Melbourne lictorer, Forest Creek, Castlemain Pest Office. P. Newington, No. 57 Little Burke struct, West Port Philip, (M. S. C.) For of W. A. Finley, Brighton, Hobartstown, V. r John Bury, NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant P. M.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—MISS CALLIOPE S and Miss Armold, No. 423 Sixth avenue, will receive visitors every afternous and evening, from 3 to 5, and 7 to 10 o'clock. Private sitting, \$1 for one person; \$3 for two or

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMIT-tee —A special meeting of this committee, on most im-portant business, will be hold at the Stuyvesant Institute, this (Wednesday) evening, May 17. Every member is re-quested to be punctual in attendance. By order.

W. J. SHARP'S BILLIARD TABLE MANUFAC-

A LEERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER —LARGE SALE

of elegant diamond jeweiry, &c.—A H. Nicolay & Co.
will soil at auction on Thursday, May 18, at 11 o'slock, at
the salesroum, No. 18 Well stroet, gold waiches, diamond
jeweiry, &c: to be sold without reserve, to pay advances,
consisting in part, of clegant cluster and single stone diamond rings, magnificent diamond the sarry play advances,
single stelled diamond in the most modern Parisian styles;
ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold dupler patent lever and
lepino hunting case and sporting watches; ladies' elegant
geld watches with diamond back; gold guard, fob and vest
chains, pencil cases, thimbies, carriffe, pendants, hoops,
&c.

E SINTZENICH,
W. R. BREWSTER.

A MOVEWENT IS IN CONTEMPLATION, BY WHICH on the churches of all denominations of Christians throughout the United States and Territories, are respectfully invited to join in the observance of Friday, May 19, as a solemaday of Fasting and Prayer, abstaining from all secular business; and that they meet in their respective places of worship to supplicate Almighty God to aver the evils which now threaten the nation; that we would remember the President of the United States, and all others in authority, and particularly all the Representatives from the free States, who may still, by their timely action, prevent the evils we deplore.

evils we deplore.

CLARET CLARET, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, CHAMpagne, brandles, wines, segars, &c., twenty per cent belew any hours in the city. Muir's, Fakirk & Miller's Scotch
ales, London porter, &c., by
450 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

FOR SALE-THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE of a well known custom boot and shoe store, in a first rate location, also, for the sale trade. No humbur of an agent need apply. Inquire at 181 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, a few doors from the Athenaum.

PURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLE.

These, without board. Gas and bath in the house,
apply throughout the week at No. 31 Greene street. References given and required.

COLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, CAMEO BUTTONS, MO-age buttons, geld stone buttons, carbuncle buttons, agets buttons, bleed stone buttons to the case lied buttons, plain buttons, engraved buttons, e. de. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer wiolesate and retail, I Wall street, second foor.

OSI-ON MONDAY. MAY 15. ON THE WASHINGTON
Parade Ground, or in the vicinity, a children old chain mechace, with the initials A. W. on the clasp. The mater will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 27 Waverley place.

ROOMSTOLET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FUR-nished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms. Address or apply to S. HITCHCOCK, SI Warren street.

TO LEY.—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 187 EAST Twenty third street, brown stone basement, and first story, with all modern improvements. Rent 2000. Apply at MACFARLAN & MERRITT'S, 40 Third avenue.

To LET, WITH BOARD,—THE FRONT ROOM SECOND story 132 Bleecker street; is lighted with gas and has a large pantry. Also, a small room in the fourth story.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE DEBATE ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Vindication of the Roman Catholics.

PROGRESS OF THE DUEL AT WASHINGTON. Melancholy Railroad Accident.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE IN A RENE.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

From Washington.

THE DEBATE ON NEBRASKA—THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS—THE EXPECTED DUELS, ETC.

WASHINGLON May 16, 1854.

The urgency of the opponents of the Nebraska bill to speak was well illustrated to-day, by the fact that Mr. Olds, about two o'clock, could find but two members prepared to speak—Giddings and Bennett—out of a list of some thirty persons who pretend they are desirous of of some thirty persons who pretend they are desirous of being heard. Mr. Peckham (hard), of New York, is to speak to morrow, and state the reasons which influence him and those "hards" who act with him in their oppo-sition to the bill. It is understood Mr. Cutting will vote

m was first insulted, and consequently no chal-

lenge has yet passed.

The despatches by the Atlantic have not yet been received. The Cunard steamer brought no despatches for the State Department.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1854. Mr. PETIT, (dem.) of Ind., introduced a bill to ascer tain and settle a class of private land claims in Indiana. It was read and passed. He also introduced a bill for the

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

solution:—
Resolved, That the recent acts and declarations of the Cuban authorities, in connection with Spain's past policy with reference to that island, are calculated to excite the apprehensions of the government of the United States of a settled design to throw Cuba ultimately into the hands of the negre population, and the sense of the San Domingo revolution at control to the sense of the San Domingo revolution at control to the consistent with the progress of their prosperity and the civilization of the age.

Mr. Mailory said, he did not propose to debate the re-olution. He wished it to go to the Committee on Fo-

that I have ever heard, directly or indirectly, the creed of any portion of our citizens presented as a matter of discussion. It is the first time that I have ever known any member of this body to feel it necessary to rise and say a word upon the subject, and I certainly do not wish or design to do more than to correct any misapprehension which may arise from the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina. If I thought proper to say more—if thought it necessary or proper to enter into a defence of the Church—I could take my stand here in the Senate of the Church—I could take my stand here in the Senate of the Church—I could take my stand here in the Senate of the Church—I could take my stand here in the Senate of the Church—I could take my stand here in the Senate of the Church—I could take my stand here in the Senate of the colonies to the present hour, no creed has ever exhibited more toleration, more spirit of gentleness and of conciliation in this country. I might, too, appeal to the fact that the Catholics of colonial Maryland, having the power to establish religious distinctions, privileges and disabilities, refused to exercise it, and set a noble example of religious toleration. I might appeal to your ships and your armies, and show that a majority of this creed, man your decks and fill your ranks. I might bring into review all the departments of civil life, and show them storned by the highest talent and character, taken from the members of that creed. And, sir, I might show that, in selecting the chaplains of your army and navy—filled as they are with a majority of Catholics—you have passed them by, and we have no Catholic chaplains, sir, for our Catholic sailors and soldiers. Sir, in relation to these denials of sepulture in foreign countries, which the honorable Senator from Michigan brought to our notice yesterday, I have nothing to say now but that I deplore them; but do not let us misconceive this matter, nor conceal from ourselves the fact that at least one large portion of the Protestant Episcop

sgainst the disloyalty of these persons should be drawn from the ultraism of a newspaper whose authority is discialmed by the Bishop of the Diocess in which it is published.

Air. Badden, (whig) of N. C.—I am very sorry to have made any effect when the proposed of the Diocess in which it is published.

Air. Badden, (whig) of N. C.—I am very sorry to make a remark stany time, which would expose the honorable Senator from Florida to an unpleasant sentiment, but I really do not understand for what purpose the honorable gentleman has alluded to the subject of the remark this morning. The reason why I mentioned it yesterday is, I think, sufficiently apparent, and if not seen by everybed¹, Wean be at once made manifest. The Senator from Michigan had made a very able and elaborate speech, iff which he enforced upon the Senate the propriety of our government taking some steps to enforce by treaty stipulations with foreign p owers, the enjoyment of unrestricted religious liberty by our citizens, when abroad and in the dominions of foreign countries. I had seen an extract professing to be quoted from a Roman Catholic paper, published at St. Louis, and said to be under the direction or control of the Bishop of that discess—cum permissione superiorum—that in the event of the Roman Catholics obtaining the universal ascendancy in one of the States of the Union, there would be an end of religious freedom in that State, because, said the paper, as it was stated—whe know that we are right, and we know that they are wrong. I know nothing of the relations subsisting between the Bishop of the diocess and the editor of the paper, except the general inference which I drew that the subordinates of the Roman Catholic Church are not apt to promulgate sentiments which do not meet the approbation of their chiefs and superiors; but I thought it very appropriate to call the autonion of the Senate and of the country to the fact that this proposition had been correctly made from the paper—as a result of the ascendancy of that particular de

contingency as a Catalogic legal supremacy may be apprehended.

Mr. Banders—Well, reay it not?

Mr. Matlory—No, sir. When he does that, he does by implication charge this particular creed with disloyalty, which I know he does not design to charge; and it is to rebut any such presumption of disloyalty from sa unsuthorized and isolated article that I have deemed it necessary to say a word.

Mr. Banders—Does the henorable Senator know that it is repudiated by the Church its If?

Mr. Mallory—I have not seen the repudiating circular, but I understand from authority, which I cannot possibly doubt, that it has been.

Mr. Halgers—I am glad to hear of it.

THE VETORD HEADERLA MEDBILL

was taken up.

was taken up.

Mr. BUTIER, (dem.) of S. C., spoke an hour in defence of the vete, contending that the bill was unconstitutional, because it did not fall within any of the legitimate purposes for which the constitution placed the public lands in trust at the disposal of Congress.

Mr. I ROWN, (dem.) of Miss., get the floor.

Mr. HUNIER dem.) of Va., hoped the bill would be postposed until to-morrow, and the Indian Appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. BROWN said he was willing to go on now or to-morrow.

Mr. Brown and he was willing to go on now or tomorrow.

Mr. Hinner moved to postpone until to morrow. Some
debate took place, and upon taking the question no
quorum voted.

Mr. Whiler, (dem.) of Cal., moved an adjournment.

Mr. Sindhi, (dem.) of La., asked for the yeas and nays
on the motion.

Mr. Whiler.—As it is early, and as the responsibility
of making a motion to adjourn is sought to be placed on
the journal against me, I am somewhat frightened, and,
therefore, withdraw the motion. (Laughter.)

A second vote was taken on the postponement, and resulted—ayes, 9; nays, 20. No quorum.

Mr. Whiler.—I move we adjourn. Agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Mr. Maxweit, (dem.) of Fla., having the floor, gave

Mr. Hunr, (dem.) of La., who wished to correct statement. He said the statement in the Globe in respect to what occurred yesterday, is untrue, as far as his knowledge went, and as far as he was informed by his friends; and that the statements he had read in the other

remarks are substantially reported in the Globe. What he said, I did not hear distinctly, and therefore I do not undertake to repeat what he did say. What I said, is substantially reported in the Globe, and by that I am

he said, I did not hear distinctly, and therefore I do not undertake to repeat what he did say. What I said, is substantially reported in the Globe, and by that I am willing to stand.

Mr. HUNT—I branded the statement made yesterday as false, and the brand is still hissing.

Mr. CRAIGE—The gentleman cannot strut into a scrape and sneak out of it in that way. [Cries of "Order! Order!"]

Mr. HAVEN, (whig) of N. Y., said Mr. Cook had been suddenly called away, and had left with him some remarks which he wished, by permission of the House, to be published.

Mr. WALER, (dem.) of N. Y.—By all means. I hope all his friends will follow his example. (Laughter.)

Mr. MANNEL resumed the floor. He left it to the country to determine whether or not the recent movements of the minority were factious. He trusted that hereafter, as heretofere, their efforts to distract legislation, and to mislead the people, would prove abortive. He advocated the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He apprehended none of the dangers which others fear from the passage of this measure; for where the right is, there will public convictions ultimately settle.

Mr. MAYALL, (dem.) of Me., said—The compromise of 1820 is for more objectionable to the North than that of 1820 is to the South. If it is the object of the friends of the bill to repeal all compromises relative to slavery, it devolves on them to repeal the former as well as compromises of the constitution. The question is, whether the good faith of the nation shall be maintained, or whether it shall be trampled on. He was not opposed to organizing Territorial governments for those Territories, but was against the bill in its present shape. His objection related almost exclusively to the clause proposing to repeal the Missouri governments for those Territories, but was against the bill in its present shape. His objection related almost exclusively to the clause proposing to repeal the Missouri governments for those Territories, but was against the bill in its present sha

He gave his reasons for opposing the bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (abolition) of Ohio, halled the discussion of this important question with interest, emotion and joy. To these who introduced it he tendered his humble and hearty thanks. They had done more to agitate the question of humanity in one week than he had in twenty years. He was not connected with either of the two political parties. He rejoiced that the old issues were subsiding, and the landmarks which distinguished whige and democrats growing fainter. The time has arrived for the lovers of their race, the patriots and statesmen of the land, te stand up boldly to brand the traitors who would overthrow the constitution, and send our army and navy to Cuba to prevent the progress of freedom. He would stay here as long as he could, and say nothing but may to thwart the will of those who design treason to our go, vernment and humanity. He drew a picture of the horrors of slavery, and said whoever voted for this bill would help to perpetuate them. For the sake of argument, he would take the principle of nonintervention by Congress, and with this he would make the Territories the battle field. Carry your arms in your hands—Congress shall not interfere; and carry a surplus for the slaves who may be there. Although a man of peace, he was a greater lover of freedom. He stated at length his objections to the bill, and when his hour expired, said he had merely touched on a few of his points.

Mr. Whicht, (dem.) of Miss., said that it was not to be expected that any man holding a seat on that floor from his State would se far forget himself as to reply to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GIDINIOS—That is the best argument you ever made or will make.

Mr. Randy, (whig.) of Tenn., got the floor, when the committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Burrato, May 16, 1854. The train on the Central Railroad, which left Albany at 10% o'clock lest night, ran into a freight car on the track, a mile and a half from this city, smashing the

track, a mile and a half from this city, smashing the locomotives and some of the cars. Several persons were hurt, and one Irishman killed, both his legs being broken and terribly mangled.

The locomotive—the Dean Richmond—three passenger cars and one baggings car, are a complete wreck james Lainsbury, of Irving, had both his legs broken and the lower part of his body terribly mangled. He cannot survive.

annot survive.

H. W. Gifford, of Rochester, had a leg broken.
James Burtman, the engineer, arm smashed.

Mrs. Iwich, of Rochester, badly cut on the head and

face. No New Yorkers or Albanians were seriously hurb. Several passengers were more or less bruised.

The cause of the accident was that men employed making up the twelve o'clock freight train, left the cars on the main track, and they were not seen by the Engineer of the train until too late to stop the engine.

DREADFUL COAL MINE EXPLOSION—NINETEEN LIVES LOST—CONTRACT FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1854. A terrible explosion of curred at English coal pit, four-teen miles from Richmond, Virginia, yesterday. Twenty men were in the pit at the time, all of whom were killed but one, who was taken up dreadfully injured. The pit was over 600 feet deep, and several explosions had oc-curred heretofore. The accident was caused by leaks from old damps. The bodies of the unfortunate men were terribly mutilaled.

§ The Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad Company con-cluded a contract to-day, with Deumead & Son, for the construction of eighteen locemotives.

Movements of Ex-President Fillmore.

HIS DEFARTURE FROM EALTHORE.

RAILMORE, May 16, 1854.

Ex-President Fillmore left here for Philadelphia this morning. He had a grand escort to the cars, the procession consisting of live millitary companies, the May occility Council, and other authorities. Flags were displayed throughout the route, and he was greeted with cheers as he passed through the city. He left in the 11 o'clock train, and is accempanied to Wilmington by the City Council, the committee of reception, and the Monumental Rifles and their band.

MR. FILLMORE AT PRILADELPHIA.

Fire at Philadelphia.

The stearwing Chronistogan was badly darwaged by fire at Queen street wharf fast night. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace. The boat Desongs to A. B. Cooley.

The British mail steamship Dec, from Tampico and Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana on the Mr instant. We

Critical Position of Santa Anna—Revolution in Querelard
—The Northern Boundary Survey, dc.

The position of his Serves Highness the President of

he republic, is critical in the extreme.

Supposing he had succeeded in driving Alvarer out of

yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Jane street Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Holdick. The reverend gentleman choze as his text the forty-

the same place. Bishop Scott presided.

After the usual exercises the annual report was read.

No statistics are given, but it appears that on the whole the affairs of the association are in a prosperous condi-Rev. Dr. Neely, Rev. Dr. Durbin and Dr. Wiley fol

lowed, in brief and appropriate addresses.

Rev. Mr. Hagany delivered an aloquent address upon
the subject of missions and missionary enterprise. He referred to the second prophecy, which distinctly pre-dicted the future triumph of the gospel and the realization of the mellenium. But that time had not come Had the time come when the nations should no tion of the mellenium. But that time had not come. Had the time come when the mations should not lift hostile hands against each other? No! The history of the bloody wars which had lately afflicted the world was a sufficient answer to the question. The conversion of this world was not to be accomplished by the simple sid of the gospel alone. He did not mean to say that the gospel was not the great instrumentality in its conversion, but he would say that if we depend alone on the gradual advance of gospel truth, he should despair—not entirely despair—but still be persuaded that the time would be much lengthened until the final triumph of the gospel. The gospel had now been in the world eighteen hundred years. It was true that it sprung into notice in Jerusalem, and instantly spread throughout Palestine, and thence spread North, South, East and West. In the course of three hundred years it brought the whole-Roman empire to the foot of the cross. He granted that it should be taken into account that miracles were wrought at the early time, and attended the gospel at every step throughout that period. But what occurred afterwards? After the year one thousand of the Christian era, Mahommedianism had covered half the globe. From that period, Mahomedenism ruled the day, and from the year 1800. Christianity was neglected. But there were political caures which were if action. Then, at that corrupt period Luther arose, and effected a sudden reformation. But to what should we ascribe that reformation fortainly not to Luther alone; but political reasons were at work on the subject. The principal cause that led to natural means in a great measure. In England, the lactivious propensities of Henry VIII. was the principal caure; and Duke Frederic, in Germany, took an active propensities of Henry VIII. was the principal caure in the satablishment of the basis of a pure religion. The spaker detailed the propress of the Christian Church from year to year, and the meeties finally adjourned, after a short session.

Benett was meet too for selling liquor without license, at 71 Hamersiev street.

Indecent Assault.—Henry Foyce was then placed at the bar, charged with having committed an indecent assault upon the person of a little girl seven years of age, named Rosanna Reardon, who was sent to purchase some goods at the store of the defendant, and while there, it was alleged, he committed the diabelical deed. After examination of witnesses, the case was submitted under

examination of wheresee, no case, the charge of the Court, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an indecent assault.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Bills.—Philip McArdle was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession, with intention to pass, several counterfeit bills, on the Crasston Pank, Rhode Island. The bills were worked from a plate that had been stolen from the bank, and from which no bills had been taken for the bank times 1844.

and from which no bills had been taken for the bank since 1848.

Philip Passmore, druggist, of Grand street, deposed that on the evening of March 21st the prisoner passed upon him a \$10 bill on the Cranston Bank, R. I., which proved to be a counterfeit. The counterfeit bill was here produced by Mr. Blunt, and identified by the witness as the one offered by the prisoner.

Mr. Jacobs also testided that he received one of the same counterfeits, namely, a \$10 bill on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island.

Officer Elder, attached to the Second district police station house, at Jefferson market, deposed that he proceeded, on the day of the arrest of the prisoner, to a house in Fifty-fourth street, between Fourth and Lexington arenues, with a posse of men; they surrounded the house about one o'clock in the morning, and upon entering discovered the prisoner, three women named Mary Murphy and Bridget Oaks, and Eliza Flynn; witness arrested the prisoner, and teld him to show him what he had in his pocket book: the prisoner took some bills out of his pocket and thrust them into the stove, where they were half burned; found a spade, trowels, some tea, coffee and sugar in one of the rooms; searched a parler and found a large quantity of money; about \$400 in different packages; this money was good; winesses' party arrested four females and two males, and conveyed them to Jefferson Market; Eliza Flynn said the house belonged to her.

Charles E. Keeier deposed that his place of business was 219 Third avenue; had a bill passed at his store by the prisoner, be thought, on Monday evening, the 20th of March; witness gave him for the bill a leveller and a trowel, and good money in change. [Witness here identified the bill passed upon him.]

Lieutenant Dunn, of the Twentieth ward police, testified the bill passed upon him.]

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Lieutenant Dunn, of the Twentieth ward turne

and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of forgery in the second degree." Remanded for sentence until Friday morning next.

Burgiary.—Hugh Cristy was then placed at the bar, charged with having, on the night of the 6th of May, entered the dwelling house of Mr. Bertorf, No. 104 Perry street. The grating of the area way was removed so as to admit the entrance of the burgiars. About fifteen dellars worth of property was removed from its proper place. The evidence not sustaining the charge of burgiary, the Jury rendered a verdict of an "Attempt at grand larceny." The Court then rentenced him to one year's confinement in the penitentiary.

Sustance of Coptain Thistle.—Captain Thistle, convicted some time since of firing a loaded gun at Deputy Sheriff Folsom, was, after receiving a severe reprimand, fined two hundred and fifty dollars for the essence of whom he was quite factors, having found him in his house alone with his wife; and while there it appeared that the prisoner drew out a slang shot and attempted to strike him in the head with it. The Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the State prison, under the special statute.

Post Larceny.—William Mitchell and Edward Long were tried and convicted of stealing several boxes of segars from the saleen of John Taylor, Droadway, valued at \$40. The jury convicted them of petit larceny only, and recommended Mitchell to the mercy of the Court. The inter was sentenced to four menths, and the former to six months' confinement in the penitentiary.

Keping a Disorderly House.—John Handson was fined \$100 and sentenced to fur menthe, and the former to six months' confinement in the penitentiary.

Keping a Disorderly House.—John Handson was fined \$100 and sentenced to thirty days' confinement in the city grison, for her pag a disorderly house.

The Americans in the Baltic.—Word has been received directly from the American vessels in the Baltic, about the safety of which there was some alarm, as they were supposed to be in danger from the dire eating Napier and his prize-loving crew. The Boston Journal gives this account of the vessels:—A private letter received in this city, dated St. Petersburg, April 20, says: "The ship Strelna, of Boston, Capticach, from New Orleans for Cronstadt, arrived at Fort Baltic April 14. She was boarded in the Baltic by two British ships of war, and questioned as to cargo, &c. Her papers were examined, and she was then permitted to proceed on her voyage." The same letter says, there was no probability of Cronstadt being opened by the ice before the 10th or 18th of May. It was feared that vessels in Russian ports would not be allowed by the British to take away cargoes of any kind.

THE LATE JAMES MONTGOMERY, THE POET. It has already been stated in the HERALD that James Montgomery, the poet, died quite suddenly on the 30th ult, at his residence in Sheffield, England, in the eighty-third year of his age. Montgomery is admitted by all the critics to have been at the head of the religious poster of his age. Since the bard of Olney, no one sur-passed him in purity of sentiment or fervor of devotion. For baif a century he had been slowly and constantly increasing in the popular favor, and his reputation before his death acquired a compass and a solidity which forbid all thought of its decay. Of the throng of

linger at the gates of the future and listen to the ap-plauses of posterity.

James Montgomery was the eldest son of a Moravian-clergy-san, and was born at Irvine, in Scotland, on the fourth of November, 1771. His parents determined to educate him for the ministry, and at a very early age placed him in one of the seminaries of their church where he remained ten yeurs. At the end of this period he decided not to study the profession to which he had have destined, and was in aonsequence, placed with a

pearance in London, with a manuscript volume of poems, of which he vainly endoavored to proque the publication.

In 1752, being then about twenty one years of ago, he wont to Sheffield, where he was soon after engaged as a writer for the Register, a weekly gazette, published by Mr. Gales, a bookseller, and ganniather, we believe, of the present editor of the National Intelligencer; and, in 1794, on the flight of his employer from England, te-avoid a political prosecution, he himself became publisher and editor, and changing the name of the paper to the Pris, conducted it with much tasts, ability, and moderation. It was still, however, obnoxious to the government, and Mr. Montgomery was prosecuted for printing in it a song commemorative of the destruction of the Bastile, fined twenty pounds, and imprisoned three months in York Caste. On resuming his editorial duties, he carefully avoided partisan politics, but after a short period he was arrested for an öllensive passage in an account which he gave of a riot in Sheffield, and again imprisoned. It was during his second confinement that he wrote "Prison Amusements," which appeared in 1797. In his preface to the first edition, he says, "These pieces were composed in bitter moments, amid the horrors of a jail, under the pressure of sickness. They were the transcripts of melancholy feelings—the warm effusions of a bleeding heart. The writer amused his imagination with attiring his sorrows in verce, that, under the romantic appearance of fiction, he might sometimes forget that his misfortunes were real."

Mr. Montgomery returned, to his printing office with a strong determination, "come wind or sun, come fire or water, to do what was right," conducted his paper; and his taste, judgment and integrity gradually overcame the prejudices which the course of his predecessor, much more than anything he had himself written, had created against it. Referring to this period of his life, he tells us, in the last edition of his works, that he had foolishly sacrificed all of his f

The heart of Switzecland is bolem and liberty had been driven from the only sanctuary which she had found in the centinent. But the unconquered, the unconquerable of spring of fell, diedating to die slaves in the land where sense region remote and romantie, where sciliude has never seen region remote and romantie, where sciliude has never seen the face of man, nor filence been startled by his voice, since the hour of treation, may be filterious extices and another Switzerland another country rendered dear to them by the presence of Pierry. But even there, amidst monatains more awful, and ferests more sombre thin his own, when the echoes of the wilderness shall be awakened by the enchantment of that song which no Swiss in a foreign clime ever hears without fouldy resulting the land of his nativity, and weeping with home elektress; and oh? what a sickness of heart must that be, which artises, not from 'home deterred,' hat from 'hope extinguished -yet romembers l'a author that it was a fine subject for a poem; and with the intention of composing a ballad in the style and of 'the Irida of Orders Gray.' he immediately commenced what grew under his hands to be 'The Wanderer of Switzerland.' In the year after its publication, when it had recebed a third edition, it was violently attacked in one of those smart but shallow criticisms which gave notoriety to the earlier numbers of the Editury Review. It was still, however, successful; and twenty-eight years afterward the Review confesses, against its prophecy, that our poet has taken a place among the classical of the British nation.

His next work was "The West Indies," which appeared in 1800, and was designed as a memorial of the then recent abolition by the British poverment of the slave trade. It was followed, in 1812, by "The World Before the Flood," in four cantos, suggested by an allusion in Paradice Lost to the translation of Enoch. This is one of his most popular works, and has many passages of quiet, reflective beauty. "Greenland" appeared in 1819. The

forced carrestness, joined to a pure and poetical diction, which will secure to them a permanent place in English literature.

Mr. Monigemery had little dramatic pewer, and little skill in rarentive. His longest and most elaborate works, though they cental beautiful and touching thoughts and descriptions, distinguished alike for grace, minuteness and fedelity, are without plet, and are deficient in incident. His little songs and cabinet pieces, however, are almost perfect in their way; and nearly all of them are full of devotion to the Greator, empathy with suffering humanity, and a cheerful and hopeful philosophy.

In 1827 he gave to the world "The februan Island," descriptive of the solitary contemplation of nature. It has the faults of his other long poems, but it is more graceful and fanceful, and some parts of it were declared by the leading reviewers to be worthy of Milten. It is the last of his considerable works.

After a silence of nearly ten years, he published, in 1835, "A Feet's Portfolio, or Minor Poems," containing, as he states modestly in his preface, "miscellaneous and fugility pieces, which, with many others, had been collection of past success could embedden him to attempt greater things." "Speed the Flow," "A Story without a Name," and other pieces in this volume, show that his energy, his preception of the beautiful, his sincere and earnest feelings, and his fine poetical expression, had not passed away with the completion of his three score years.

Mr. Monigomery conducted The Jois until 1825; and on his retirement from the editorial profession, which he had adorned by his uniform courtesy as well as by his integrity and his ability, his friends gave him a public dinner at sheffield, at which Lord Milton presided. In reply to a complimentary sentiment he made a speech, in which he reviewed with his costomary moderty list literary carrier.

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have much grace and refinement, but are scarcely conparable for insight and power with the criticisms of
Hallitt, Campbell, and others who have discussed the
same subjects.

With the religious of nearly all denominations in this
country, Montgomery has been a standard favorite, and
it is believed that more editions of his works have been
printed here than have appeared of any other author
except Byren, Moore, and Pollock. Pollock was the only
religious poet who seemed for a moment even to rival
him in popularity; but the author of "The Course of
Time" is already forgotten, having illustrated the homeity asying of going up like a recket and coming down like
a stick.

Mr. Montgomery had for saveryl coarcing.

a stick.

Mr. Montgomery had for several years enjoyel a literary pension of £150 a year. He died quite auddenly, as has already been stated in the HERALD, at his residence in Shefflield, on the 30th of April, in the 83d year of his

The Commissioners of Emigration

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entered from without an one side through that office, antil driven out by the fire in last January, and compelled to hold their weekly meeting away from the receiving office.

In addition thereto the chairman of the Ward's Island committee (which is composed of six of the members of the Board, visits the Refuge and hospitals on Ward's Island (some six miles distance from the city,) once and frequently twice every week, and inspects the condition of the institutions, the quality of the supplies, &c.

The Commissioners are required by law to have offices in which to receive all applications for relief, information and aid of such emigrants as may become sick after having presed the inspection of the health officer of the port, and having landed in this city, and, in fact, to provide for all emigrants who are unable to support themselves within five years after their arrival. The same officers required to carry on the business of relieving the destitute emigrants are also required to transact such business as the Commissioners may have with the merchants engaged in the trade of bringing emigrants, and therefore the Commissioners are compelled to locate their offices so as to be accessible from all parts of the city.

For these reasons they selected the achoothouse in Franklin street as a retired place, where "the eye would not be offended and the heart not sickened," and were determined to keep all such emigrants as might apply the them, (while waiting for relief,) inside the building, (having two entire floors set apart for their accommodation,) and not to permit them to congregate about the decrea the dampness of the offices in the old building, which the Commissioners were forced to occupy, although without any roof and entirely untensatable, while seeking out another location, which they found, but are not yet permitted to carry on their business in.

The Commissioners always considered that they were using their utmost exertions, with some success, to prevent the spread of positience and disease throughout th

latter ship arrived on Sunday atternoon. Word was brought to the Commissioners' office about 4 P. M. that show. They were furnished supper and breakfast, and on Monday, at 9 A. M., the Commissioner, before seeing his colleagues, called at the office to take measures for

into the water and was drowned before agustance could be rendered. A verdict was rendered by the jury, of accidental death.

SETDEN FRANT OF A SEA CAPTAIN.—Coroner Hilton yeaterday held an inquest at the New York-Stophial, on the body of Captain B-njamin Rooke, of the schooner Alloe Pay, who was suddenly taken ill at a house at the corner of Broadway and Walker street, on Monday night. In a few minutes after he dropped down and expired. His body was then taken to the hospital. A verdict was remedered of—Death by pneumonia. The decased had cleared his vessel, and intended to sail to day for Texas. He was 49 years of age and a native of Rhode Island, but his late residence was in Connecticut, where his family now reside.

Samson Marks, Esq., coroner for Haverstraw, Rockland county, State of New York, was on Sunday the 30th of April, called to hold an inquest on the body of George Rodgers, who was found drowned a short distance from the evidence taken before the coroner, that Mr. Thomas Davidson and the deceased were crossing this bridge on Saturday evening, when, in consequence of the great freshet, it was completely overthrown; Davidson had just time given him to jung off, but the deceased had not, and he fell over with the bridge into the water, and was drowned. His body was found on Sunday morning, stuck fast in the mud. When found his coat and vest were off, but, being a good swimmer, it is supposed he had pulled them off in the water, in order to save himself. The furry rendered their verbeit in accordance with the shove facts. The deceased was an engraver by trade, employed at the print works, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged thirty five years, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.